

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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General

1. [ ] the 1952 population of Stalin (Brasov) at about 150,000.<sup>1</sup> 25X1  
[ ] The city occupies an area of 15 square kilometers. It has no communication by water with other areas. It is connected by rail with Bucharest, Fagaras [4551N-2459E], Sibiu [4548N-2409E], Sighisoara [4613N-2448E], Sfantul Gheorghe [4552N-2547E] and Odorhei [4619N-2518E]. 25X1
2. The train to Bucharest was always crowded. Air traffic from Bucharest, Medias [4610N-2421E], Rosiorii de Vede [4406N-2457E], Turda [4632N-2347E] and Sibiu was military only. Usually no passengers were taken on these flights.

Community Health Conditions

3. [ ] the annual birth rate per 1,000 population in 1952 at six; the death rate at 7 or 8 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate was perhaps 40 per 1,000. The five leading causes of death were malnutrition, overwork, tuberculosis, heart diseases and intestinal diseases. [ ] 25X1  
[ ] There was an outbreak of typhoid before World War II because of contamination of the water supply from factory waste waters. There was no cholera, plague, yellow fever, leprosy or smallpox. Several cases of typhus occurred but this disease 25X1

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has been rare in the last three years. There were many deaths from tuberculosis; one reason for this might be that Brasov has a mountain climate and that people from other areas of Rumania who were tuberculosis sufferers came there to live. No deaths from malaria have occurred. Deaths have occurred from unspecified forms of dysentery.

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Basedow's disease, measles, chicken pox, mumps and tuberculosis were regarded as endemic diseases in Brasov.

#### Water

4. Brasov had a public water supply system. [ ] the water was obtained from a nearby river, probably the Timis River. There was a reservoir at the top of a hill, 400 m. above the city. 25X1
5. The amount of water available was not sufficient to supply the whole population of the city; there were times during the day when water was not supplied. [ ] no idea how much water was consumed by the city, but estimate that 90% of the people used the water system. No ships were supplied from the public system. The Air Force installations in the city obtained their water from wells and used pumps to furnish water under pressure to the military installations. Outside the city of Brasov, the inhabitants used water from brooks [ ] 25X1
6. The city water was bacteriologically pure, but [ ] it had a low salt content. It could be drunk from the tap without boiling [ ] Bottled waters were not used regularly, except when required for dietary reasons. 25X1

#### Food

7. The State controlled all slaughterhouses, meat and fish handling and food markets. [ ] inspection of food at public outlets was carried out by a city physician, but [ ] not sure how often, if at all. 25X1
8. The people obtained milk from individual farmers, on a private, covert basis. The Communist Party distributed milk in the factories and other enterprises to the workers, by political preference. The military, particularly Air Force personnel on a high-calorie diet, were supposed to obtain milk daily. This milk was invariably sour. Hospitals received milk for distribution, but in insufficient quantities. Patients had milk brought to them by their relatives. [ ] never saw pasteurized milk in Brasov. Cattle were never tuberculin tested. The sanitary quality of milk in Brasov was not controlled except perhaps when it was sold in the larger State stores, and then possibly by a city health laboratory. 25X1
9. Recently, troops in Brasov were issued, on a regular basis, a green-colored cheese which had an unpleasant flavor. This cheese was reportedly made according to State formula. The troops did not eat it.
10. Brasov had an operating sanitary sewage system, but [ ] estimate that only 60% of the whole population was served by it. The system did not serve the periphery of the town, nor the surrounding villages. Around the city are small hills about 100 m. high; many houses are built on these hills. The sewage system did not serve these areas. Instead, the areas utilized cisterns which were periodically emptied by a special service team, or were never emptied at all. [ ] the public disposal system probably empties into the Timis River. 25X1

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11. [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] There were open storm sewers on the 25X1  
periphery of the city, however. There were no places near the city  
where surface water collected and stood after rainstorms.
12. Garbage was left by the people in front of their houses. It was  
collected by a special service, in special garbage trucks, once  
or twice a week. [redacted] this garbage was placed on a dump 25X1  
to the West of the city. The dead were buried; animals were pro-  
bably buried also. No regular destruction of vermin was carried  
on by the city, unless the authorities were specifically asked to  
do so.

#### Medical and Hospital Facilities

#### 13. Brasov had the following hospitals:

- a. Spitalul No. I, also called Ilie Pintilie Hospital. This  
hospital had many pavilions housing the various sections, e.g.,  
internal medicine, surgery, ophthalmology, maternity,  
radiology. The hospital had about 300 beds.
- b. Spitalul No. II, also called Marinescu Hospital. This too was  
in pavilion style, with sections for internal medicine, surgery,  
ENT, stomatology, radiology, infectious diseases, and tuber-  
culosis. There were about 500 beds.
- c. Military Hospital
- d. CFR /Rumanian National Railroads (Caiile Ferate Romane)/ Hospital. This  
hospital, which was for railroad employees, had 200 beds  
resembled Spitalul No. I.
- e. Hospital for Social Diseases
- f. Hejers Tuberculosis Sanatorium
- g. Antifascist Sanatorium
- h. Hospital for Neuropsychiatry

The last four hospitals were rather small. [redacted] estimate that 25X1  
the city had a total of 2,000 beds. [redacted] the surgical 25X1  
services available in Brasov, as well as the ENT services, were  
superior. Drugs were very scarce in the city.

#### Local Health and Welfare Administration

14. The city had an active tuberculosis control organization as part  
of the offices of the Ministry of Health. There were other  
services, e.g., anti-VD, sanitation, and maternity care [redacted] 25X1  
[redacted] There were many more cases of 25X1  
gonorrhea and syphilis in Brasov than in Cluj.
15. The city had many factories (grenade, railroad car, ball bearing,  
cement, machinery, airplane, tractor) at which the workers and  
their families received medical care in the factory dispensary.  
These dispensaries had a doctor, but lacked the necessary equipment  
and supplies. The local health office was overwhelmed by an  
exaggerated bureaucracy. [redacted] the system, as it was 25X1  
operating, could not furnish adequate medical care to the  
population.

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16. Communicable diseases were reported but [ ] these statistics were falsified. Children received inoculations against smallpox. BCG vaccine was also administered, provided there was enough available. Adults were required to receive immunization against typhoid and paratyphoid A&T (TAB). It was difficult to enforce this immunization, except in the factories, however. 25X1
17. There was one polyclinic available to the public, in addition to and separate from the hospitals referred to above. Specialists were available at the polyclinic, but were always very busy. Patients applied directly to the polyclinic where they received whatever medical treatment was available to the specialists there. The patients might then be referred to the various hospitals in the city for further assistance or for hospitalization.

#### Conclusions on Health and Sanitation Data

18. Health conditions in Brasov were poor with regard to sanitation and available medical, dental and hospital care. The climate is good. Women are especially subject to Basedow's disease, which is endemic in the area. 25X1
- [ ] 25X1

#### Education

19. [ ] 25X1
- Secondary schools included the Scoala Media Comerciala Andre Saguna, Principesa Elena; an industrial school; a school for sanitarians. There was an Institute and Faculty of Silviculture in Brasov; there was also an Institute for Electromechanics. There were no medical schools. However, there was a Society for Medical Science [ ] This society maintained a good library which had some old American textbooks on medicine. Medical conferences were held by the society and occasionally doctors from Bucharest visited the city. There were two public health analysis laboratories, only one of which performed blood analyses. This laboratory was located near the Marinescu Hospital. 25X1

1. [ ] Comment. In 1948 the population of Stalin (Brasov) was about 83,000. The figure of 150,000 in this report is extremely high. 25X1

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